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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. VII

THE GENERA *PYGIPTILA, MEGASTICTUS, DYSITHAMNUS, THAMNOMANES, CERCOMACRA,* AND *PHLEGOPSIS*

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER

The systematic studies of Peruvian birds have been continued with the examination of the genera mentioned in the title. As before,[1] these studies have necessarily extended beyond the boundaries of Perú, and various extralimital forms will be found discussed in their relationship to the Peruvian avifauna.

Acknowledgment is made to the various institutions which have generously loaned material needed for comparative study.

Names of colors when capitalized indicate direct comparison with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

Pygiptila stellaris maculipennis (Sclater)

Thamnophilus maculipennis SCLATER, 1855 (April), Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (N.S.) I, p. 247—"Quixos in Cisandean Ecuador and Chamicurros, on the Peruvian Amazon"; ♂, ♀; cotypes in British Mus.

With a series of more than two hundred and fifty skins of this species at hand from various parts of its range, the variability of most of the characters becomes apparent. At the same time, the series shows certain definite average differences in some regions in which individuals may vary, but which are constant enough to deserve recognition by name.

Typical *stellaris* ranges from Pará west to and including the right bank of the Rio Madeira, and southward to western Matto Grosso. North of the Amazon, in the neighborhood of Mt. Duida, the upper Rio Negro, the Uaupés, Cassiquiare, Orinoco, and Caura, and apparently eastward to the Guianas, another form exists. The males are not certainly separable from those of *stellaris,* but the females have the upper parts distinctly darker and clearer gray including the whole back of the head, sometimes as far forward as the posterior border of the forehead. The tertials and inner secondaries, the inner lesser upper wing-coverts, and the middle rectrices also are blue-gray.

[1]Earlier papers in the series comprise American Museum Novitates Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, and 545.

In *stellaris* females the back is sometimes inclined to bluish gray, but usually it is dulled by brownish tips if not entirely suffused with light brown; the scapulars and inner remiges are distinctly brown rather than gray and the middle retrices are often brownish. The under parts are often clearer and deeper cinnamomeous buff without a certain grayish dullness that characterizes most of the northern birds.

In eastern Ecuador and eastern Perú on both sides of the Amazon there exists a form which is not so well marked as the Venezuelan one but which is distinguishable from *stellaris* by some of the same characters somewhat modified. The males are much less clearly bluish gray on the back than the Venezuelan birds and, while the back of the head is often darker than the forehead and crown, it is not clear gray in any example that I have seen, but is usually only a darker shade of brown. The tertials, inner secondaries, and median rectrices are likewise duller than in Venezuelan birds, but are still more distinctly grayish than brownish. Actually this form is precisely intermediate between *stellaris* and the Venezuelan birds. For it the name *maculipennis* may be used, as will be discussed below.

On the Rio Purús a fourth form exists which has been described by Todd as *purusiana*. It is characterized by a still greater development of the brownish upper surface of the females, being more extreme than *stellaris*. The entire back and head are brownish in some examples, with little trace of the gray that is found to some extent in all the other forms. Birds from Teffé may be referred to this form but most of the examples from the left bank of the Rio Madeira are not clearly separable from *stellaris*, though a few of them have the brownish tones of *purusiana* as does an occasional skin from east of the Madeira.

The fixation of a definite type locality for *maculipennis* is a problem which requires more than a casual glance although it does not affect the nomenclature of the group one way or the other, as I interpret the systematics of the species.

Sclater (P. Z. S. London, XX, p. 112, 1854) recorded and described certain specimens from Quixos, eastern Ecuador, under the name "*Thamnophilus stellaris* Spix?". The following year (1855, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., (N. S.) I, p. 247) he considered Spix's bird as unidentifiable and proposed *maculipennis* as a new name for the Quixos birds, adding "Chamicurros, on the Peruvian Amazon (Gould)" as an additional locality and stating that he had seen examples from the upper Peruvian Amazon and adjoining countries, in the Paris Museum and elsewhere. A full description was given of the new form. In 1862 ('Cat. Coll.

Amer. Birds,' p. 176), a male from "Peruvian Amazon" and a female from "Rio Negro" (=Río Napo) are said to be "types of the species, as described." In 1890 ('Cat. B. Brit. Mus.,' XV, p. 217) the male from the Peruvian Amazon alone is said to be the type. The fact that in 1862 no single skin was pointed out as the type makes it extremely doubtful that any individual specimen was so selected at that time, in which case all the examples from which Sclater drew up his description are equal cotypes. These include a pair from Chamicuros, Perú (Gould collection), and examples said to be in the Paris Museum collected by Castelnau and Deville. If it can be shown that Sclater marked only the "Peruvian Amazon" male as type at the time the description was published, that specimen is then the type.

In any case, Sclater's selection of this specimen in 1890 for special consideration may be justly interpreted as a restriction of type locality to the Peruvian Amazon, though for greater clarity the restriction should be made more definite. To avoid confusion, I suggest Puerto Indiana, at the junction of the Napo and the Amazon in Perú, as type locality of *P. s. maculipennis*, being a spot easily accessible to collectors at the date of the discovery of this bird, and furthermore representing both the Río Napo and the Peruvian Amazon mentioned by the describer.

Females from south of the Amazon, in Perú (such as probably also at Chamicuros), average a trifle browner, especially on the head, than birds from north of the Amazon and seem to show a tendency toward *purusiana* while remaining closer to *maculipennis*. Some of them are hardly separable from typical *stellaris* which is an intermediate of that nature.

There remains to be named the form from the vicinity of southwestern Venezuela which is to be described as follows.

Pygiptila stellaris occipitalis, new subspecies

TYPE from the right bank of the Río Cassiquiare, Venezuela, opposite El Merey. No. 211,030, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected April 23, 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *P. s. maculipennis* of eastern Ecuador and Perú; males indistinguishable; females clearer bluish slate on the upper surface and with the occiput and sometimes the crown also slate-gray like the back, instead of olive brownish or tipped with olive-brown. Separable from females of *stellaris* from eastern Brazil (south of the Amazon) by the same features, with added prominence given to the tertials, scapulars, and middle rectrices which are gray in *occipitalis* and brown or olive-brown in most *stellaris*.

RANGE.—Southwestern Venezuela in the vicinity of Mt. Duida, and adjacent parts of Brazil and Colombia on the upper Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés; thence through

the Caura Valley and the upper Orinoco country and probably across the three Guianas.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Forehead and narrow superciliary line dull Buffy Brown, merging above the orbit with the gray of the crown; rest of upper parts including tertials, exposed portions of inner three secondaries, middle rectrices and outer webs of remaining rectrices clear Slate-Gray; mantle with a large white area concealed at the bases of the feathers which are somewhat sooty gray subterminally; lores pale buff; auriculars and sides of neck dark Buffy Brown, paler at the bases of the feathers; chin and throat light Cinnamon-Buff; breast a little darker and browner; belly and under tail-coverts paler than the breast but duller; sides and flanks distinctly tinged with grayish olive. Lesser upper wing-coverts on radial margin of wing gray like the back but with traces of buffy olive at the tips; lower lesser coverts, median series, and alula browner, with tips somewhat cinnamomeous; greater series like the middle series but inner ones gray like the tertials; primaries with outer margins Cinnamon-Brown and with traces of bluish gray at tips; outer secondaries with the gray broader at tips of outer webs and extending basad along the outer margin, tending also to give an olive tinge to the remainder of the brown outer web; inner secondaries and tertials like the back as described; under wing-coverts, axillars, and inner margins of primaries and secondaries deep Cinnamon. Maxilla blackish (in dried skin); mandible slaty at base, pale at tip; feet dull brownish. Wing, 76 mm.; tail, 40; exposed culmen, 19; culmen from base, 24; tarsus, 20.5.

REMARKS.—Males with top of head and nape black, but forehead sometimes narrowly gray or with the feathers margined with gray; lores and a narrow superciliary line light bluish gray; back dark Slate-Gray; interscapulars with a large concealed white area at the bases of the feathers bordered terminally by black; this black sometimes is confined to the subterminal portion of the feathers or even to the inner webs where it is concealed enough to leave the exposed surface of the mantle entirely gray; usually the tips of many interscapulars are entirely and broadly black, making a large black patch which is usually separated from the black of the nape by a gray area, though sometimes continuous with it; rump, upper tail-coverts, middle remiges, and outer webs of remaining remiges Slate-Gray. Throat, breast, and lower under parts Deep Gull Gray; chin a little paler; lores and auriculars a little darker. Remiges blackish with outer margins light Slate-Gray, inner margins Light Drab; upper wing-coverts Slate-Gray with a variable amount of black subterminally and with a triangular white spot at the tip of each feather, sometimes very small on the inner feathers of the greater series, but usually large and conspicuous; under wing-coverts gray. Maxilla black; mandible bluish slate, paler at tip; feet blackish brown. Wing, 74–80.25 mm.; tail, 37–42; exposed culmen, 17–20; culmen from base, 23–24.5; tarsus, 19–20.

Young females are like adult females in general coloration except

that the back of the head is likely to be brownish or tipped with brownish, the tertials, inner secondaries, middle rectrices, scapulars, and inner lesser upper wing-coverts duller gray or tinged with olive, and the white area concealed on the mantle duller or sometimes partially tinged with pale cinnamomeous.

Young males are like young females though sometimes grayer on the upper surface and with definite blackish subterminal areas on the interscapulars.

Curiously, there are no specimens nor records from the north bank of the Amazon although there are good collections at hand from the lower Rio Negro and the Jamundá. Similarly, there is a break in the known distribution from the Rio Uaupés in Brazil and Colombia to the Napo and its affluents where *maculipennis* occurs. In addition to its taxonomic differences, therefore, *occipitalis* seems to possess geographic isolation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. s. stellaris.—BRAZIL: Utinga, Pará, 1 ♀; Mocajuba, Rio Tocantins, 2 ♂; Baião, 1 ♂; Malocca (de Manoelsinho), Rio Curuá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tauary, Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♂; Igarapé Amorín, 1 ♂; Tucunaré, Rio Jamauchim, 1 ♂; Villa Braga, 2 ♀[1]; Miritiba, 2 ♀[1]; Itaituba, 1 ♀[1]; Aveirao, 1 ♀[1]; Santarem, 9 ♂[1]; Villa Bella Imperatríz, Rio Amazonas, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Borba, Rio Madeira, 10 ♂, 8 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; Rosarinho, 6 ♂, 6 ♀; Monte Cristo, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂; Barão Melgaço, 1 ♂.

P. s. purusiana.—BRAZIL: Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 4 ♂[1], 4 ♀[1] (incl. type); Arimã, 2 ♀[1]; Nova Olinda, 2 ♀[1]; Teffé, 3 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. s. maculipennis.—ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; lower Río Suno, 2 ♂, 4 ♀; below San José, 3 ♂; mouth of Río Curaray, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; mouth of Lagarto Cocha, 1 ♂. PERÚ: Puerto Indiana, 2 ♀; Lagarto, upper Ucayali, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; Santa Rosa, 10 ♂, 3 ♀; Sarayacu, 5 ♂, 5 ♀; Orosa, Río Amazonas, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, 1 ♂[2]; Contamana, 1 ♂[2].

P. s. occipitalis.—VENEZUELA: El Merey, Río Cassiquiare (left bank), 3 ♂, 5 ♀; opposite El Merey (right bank), 6 ♂, 6 ♀ (incl. type); (vicinity of Mt. Duida), 24 ♂, 18 ♀; Río Orinoco at mouth of Río Ocamo, 3 ♂, 8 ♀; opposite mouth of Río Ocamo, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; Boca de Sina, upper Orinoco, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Mato, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Suapuré, 1 ♂; La Unión, Río Caura, 3 ♂, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Río Uaupés, opposite Tahuapunto, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Tahuapunto, Rio Uaupés, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Iauaraté, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Tatú, Rio Negro, 11 ♂, 5 ♀; Yucabi, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt. Curycuryari, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Megastictus margaritatus (Sclater)

Myrmeciza margaritata SCLATER, "1854" = April, 1855, P. Z. S. London, XXII, p. 253, Pl. LXXI; Chamicuros, Perú; ♂, ♀; cotypes in British Mus. (skin in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. possibly also a cotype).

[1]Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.
[2]Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

The distribution of this species is curious. The records are from scattered places which seem to be quite disconnected, and abundant collections from intervening regions do not show the presence of this bird where it would be expected. The material at hand adds several interesting localities to the list, some of which are in regions previously worked without the discovery of the species. It is possible, therefore, that there is an actual continuity of range over an extensive area but that the bird is locally rare or subject to ecological restrictions that are not yet understood. The localities from which it is known are all in the lower Humid Tropical Zone and without any zonal barriers separating them. Plotted on a map they roughly outline the periphery of a circle, the central area of which is without records at present.

The study of more than fifty skins from different parts of the range shows no differences that have any geographic significance. Some of the males are paler gray than others, or vary in the degree of whiteness of the throat and under tail-coverts or in the size of the white tips on the rectrices. The females have varying tones of ochraceous below and brown above, but the extremes are often from the same region. The size is equally variable in all localities.

Records from Perú, not shown by the material examined, are from Chamicuros and Jeberos.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. margaritatus.—PERÚ: Lagarto, upper Ucayali, 10 ♂, 7 ♀; Puerto Indiana, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Apayacu (=Anayacu), 1 ♂. ECUADOR: mouth of Lagarto Cocha, 1 ♂; mouth of Río Curaray, 2 ♀. VENEZUELA: Esmeralda, Mt. Duida, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Lalaja, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Pescada, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Mt. Curycuryari, Rio Negro, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; Yucabi, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Igarapé Auará, Rio Madeira, 4 ♂, 4 ♀; Borba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus (Tschudi)

Th(amnophilus) olivaceus TSCHUDI, 1844 (May), Arch. Naturg., X, (I), p. 278—Perú (Montaña de Vitoc desig., Hellmayr, 1924); ♂ juv.; Mus. Neuchâtel.

In spite of the considerable individual variation exhibited by the present species in its Andean range, there are certain features that remain relatively constant on which it is possible to recognize distinct subspecies in several parts of this region. Dr Chapman (Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 205, pp. 4–6, 1925) has shown that the supposed continuous range of "*olivaceus*" is broken in eastern Ecuador by the occurrence of *napensis* and again in northern Perú by *tambillanus*. I have already remarked (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII, p. 325, 1930)

that birds from the upper Huallaga are closer to *tambillanus* than to *olivaceus*. In southeastern Perú and northwestern Bolivia, the birds of this species are again different though in need of a name (which is supplied below). The name *olivaceus* thereby becomes necessarily restricted to the inhabitants of the Chanchamayo Valley and immediately adjacent regions.

The birds of the Chanchamayo Valley are characterized, in the male sex, by having the mantle and lower back uniformly grayish olive-green; the belly is relatively clear lemon-yellow without a definite white area on the uppermost portion adjoining the grayish breast; the throat is white in noticeable contrast to the breast; the lesser and median wing-coverts are black with whitish tips but no gray margins. Females do not show any distinctive characters of note but are relatively clear yellow on the belly (not strongly buffy) and olive on the back. These combinations of characters are not found regularly in birds from other parts of Perú. No specimens are available from the Urubamba Valley, but from the geographical position of this region, the resident form should be *olivaceus*. Thus, in addition to the localities from which material is recorded below, Idma, La Gloria, Monterico, Río Perené, Ropaybamba, Amable Maria, Paltaypampa, and Garita del Sol have records of *olivaceus* (*sensu strictu*). A male and a female from Pozuzo (Hellmayr, Arch. Naturg., LXXXV, A, (10), pp. 91, 92 (in text), 1920) are to be assigned neither to *olivaceus* nor to *tambillanus* without examination of the specimens.

Dysithamnus mentalis tavarae, new subspecies

TYPE from Río Tavara, Perú; altitude 1600 feet. No. 147,668, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected July 2, 1915, by H. and C. Watkins.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *D. m. tambillanus* of northern Perú, south of the Marañón, but wings and tail shorter; males with lesser and median upper wing-coverts more deeply blackish (less grayish) and with more sharply defined white tips; flanks duller, more grayish olive; throat whiter. Females not always recognizably distinct from *tambillanus* but somewhat browner, less olive, on back and duller, more buffy yellow on belly. Compared with *D. m. olivaceus* of the Chanchamayo Valley, the males are distinguishable by smaller size and by having the upper part of the mantle decidedly grayer and less olivaceous than the rump, the belly less strongly yellowish, the flanks more grayish olive. Females not certainly distinguishable but those of *tavarae* usually browner and less olive on the back and with more of an ochraceous tinge in the yellow of the belly; wings and tail shorter; supra-auricular region less noticeably pale, not whitish.

RANGE.—Southeastern Perú and northwestern Bolivia.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head deep Neutral Gray x Dark Neutral Gray; mantle paler and with a light slaty tinge; lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts Deep Olive-Gray x Dark Olive-Gray. Lores whitish gray; a barely perceptible super-

ciliary stripe of pale gray, not sharply contrasting with the crown; auriculars sooty gray; malar region whitish with gray tips; chin and throat white; sides of throat, sides of neck, sides of breast and a broad area across breast Light Neutral Gray contrasting somewhat with the white gular area; middle of upper abdomen white bordered laterally on the upper flanks with Light Neutral Gray; lower abdomen and under tail-coverts tinged with Marguerite Yellow; lower flanks Grayish Olive x Deep Grayish Olive. Remiges dull dusky brown with outer margins Deep Olive-Gray; greater upper wing-coverts with dull Neutral Gray outer margins and narrow white tips; primary-coverts with gray margins and outermost covert with a narrow white border rounding the tip; alula with white outer borders; median and lesser coverts black with narrow white tips, obsolete on some of the lesser series; radial margin of wing with a well-developed white patch continued on the margins of some of the scapulars; under wing-coverts grayish white with dusky bases along outer margin of wing, pale yellowish at base of quills; inner margins of remiges Marguerite Yellow. Rectrices with outer margins gray (faintly olivaceous); tips of outermost pair narrowly white, the white tips suggested on several subterminal pairs. Maxilla blackish; mandible blackish, inclined toward grayish on lower portion; feet dull brownish. Wing, 61 mm.; tail, 39; exposed culmen, 13.5; culmen from base, 16.5; tarsus, 19.

REMARKS.—Females with top of head deep Amber Brown x Sanford's Brown, brighter on the forehead, darker on the nape and hind neck, and grading rather suddenly into the Light Brownish Olive of the back. Lores buffy white; a narrow ring around eye pure white; a supra-auricular stripe like the lores or a little duller; auriculars buffy brown with whitish shafts; malar region, sides of neck, sides of breast, and broad band across breast dull grayish buff, enclosing a white or whitish gular patch; middle of upper belly whitish; lower belly dull, pale Colonial Buff; under tail-coverts Isabella Color, flanks darker. Remiges with outer margins light Saccardo's Umber; upper wing-coverts margined with the same and sometimes with faintly paler tips; wing-lining as in male but a little more tinged with ochraceous. Tail dark Saccardo's Umber; outer rectrices obsoletely tipped with buffy whitish. Maxilla black; mandible whitish; feet dusky brown. Size about that of the males or averaging slightly smaller.

An occasional male shows an olive tinge on the mantle and a yellow area on the belly (one male from Monos, Bolivia and one from La Pampa, Perú). These birds appear to be not fully adult, though the two in question are both labeled as having enlarged testes. With these exceptions, the male birds at hand are readily distinguishable.

Dysithamnus mentalis aequatorialis Todd

Dysithmanus mentalis aequatorialis TODD, 1916, Bull. A. M. N. H., XXXV, pp. 535, 539—Zaruma, Province del Oro, Ecuador; ♂; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.

Dr. Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., LV, p. 386, 1926) has already recorded the occurrence of this form at Milagros, Perú. The male and the female on which this record is based are at hand and agree perfectly with the type and sixty-five additional skins from western Ecuador. There are no other records from Perú.

Dysithamnus mentalis tambillanus Taczanowski

Dysithamnus tambillanus Taczanowski, 1884, 'Orn. Pér.,' II, p. 30—Tambillo, n. Perú; ♂; formerly Warsaw Mus., now lost.

Examples from northern Perú, from Chinchao (near the upper Huallaga) to San Ignacio (near the Río Chinchipe) are distinct from *olivaceus* by reason of more grayish backs of the males, grayer (less whitish) throats, and whiter (less yellowish) bellies. For these birds the name *tambillanus* is available. Localities other than those listed below, from which there are records of this form, are Huambo, Chirimoto, Cococho, and Tambillo.

Specimens Examined

D. m. semicinereus.—Colombia: Buena Vista, 5 ♂, 3 ♀; La Candela, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; near San Agustin, Huila, 1 ♂; Mambita, 1 "♀" (=♂); "Bogotá," 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Andalucia, 1 ♀; El Consuelo, 2 ♀.

D. m. napensis.—Ecuador: below San José, 4 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀; Zamora, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suno, above Avila, 3 ♂.

D. m. aequatorialis.—Ecuador: Zaruma, 1 ♂ (type), 1 "♀" (=♂); (Pullango, El Chiral, Alamor, Santa Rosa, Punta Santa Ana, Gauinche, Chongocito, Salvias, Esmeraldas, Coco, Chongon Hills, Chone, Portovelo, Cebollal, and Cerro Manglar Alto), 64 skins. Perú: Milagros, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. m. tambillanus.—Perú: Chaupe, 2 ♂, 6 ♀; Lomo Santo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Huarandosa, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa (Huallaga), 1 ♂; San Ignacio, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chinchao, 1 ♂[1], 1 ♀[1]; Vista Alegre, 4 ♂[1]; Huachipa, 6 ♂[1], 3 ♀[1]; Moyobamba, 1 ♂[1].

D. m. olivaceus.—Perú: Tulumayo, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; La Merced, 1 ♂; Perené, 1 ♀[1].

D. m. tavarae.—Perú: Río Tavara, 7 ♂ (incl. type), 5 ♀; La Pampa, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Inambari, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Bolivia: Todos Santos, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Monos, 1 ♂; Ticunguaya, 1 ♂; Vermejo, 1 ♀.

D. m. affinis.—Brazil: Chapada, Matto Grosso, 35 skins; Rio San Lorenzo, 1 ♂.

Dysithamnus ardesiacus ardesiacus Sclater and Salvin

Dysithamnus ardesiacus Sclater and Salvin, 1867, P. Z. S. London, p.756—new name for *Dysithamnus schistaceus* Sclater (*nec Thamnophilus schistaceus* D'Orbigny), 1858, P. Z. S. London, p. 66; Río Napo, Ecuador.

The study of the material at hand has not yielded very satisfactory results. Two females from Puerto Indiana, at the mouth of the Napo in

[1]Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Perú, agree well with other Napo skins (from higher up the river) and unquestionably belong to typical *ardesiacus*. Birds from the Río Suno also are fairly typical. There is some variation, however, in this material. Two males from the Río Suno have the white interscapular patch present though small. One male from the mouth of Lagarto Cocha has the patch well developed; one from the mouth of the Curaray has it almost obsolete. Two females from the Curaray and one from the Suno have no white; the others have a noticeable amount.

Three males and a female from Pomará (middle Marañón), Perú, and a female from west of Moyobamba seem to be referable also to *ardesiacus*, although at first glance they appear to be not quite typical. Two of the males are fully adult and show the gular patch below the chin as solidly black, narrowly tipped with gray, as it is in *D. a. obidensis*. The third male is still immature with many remains of juvenal plumage, but much of the gular patch is already in adult condition and is quite broadly tipped with gray as in most *ardesiacus*. The white dorsal patch is present in all three skins, though smallest in the young bird.

The two females are more olivaceous in dorsal tone than the average of *ardesiacus* (thereby being farthest removed from *obidensis*, but they are in very fresh plumage which is matched very well by some of the topotypical specimens. One has a small white patch on the mantle, the other has no white on the back.

A series of skins from the upper Ucayali probably must be referred to the same form, though they are consistent in the complete absence of white on the mantle. A series in Field Museum of Natural History from Puerto Bermúdez, on an affluent of the upper Ucayali, are similarly consistent as I have already recorded (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII, p. 326, 1930). Since the development of this white area is a variable character in typical *ardesiacus*, it appears to be of doubtful value as a criterion for the erection of a new subspecies from this region. Especially is this true in view of a female from Sarayacu, on the lower Ucayali, which has a well-developed patch of white on the back. This skin and a female from Lagarto are browner than the average *ardesiacus;* another Lagarto skin and one from Santa Rosa may be matched in the Ecuadorian series. The Puerto Bermúdez females, though not compared directly with the material now at hand, are described in my notes as Brownish Olive above, which is the exact color of many of the Ecuadorian birds.

The extent of black on the throat of the males has been shown to be variable in the northern examples of *ardesiacus*. In the upper Ucayali

region, this black is at a minimum, though no more reduced than in some of the most northern skins. I conclude, therefore, that there is no constant difference in the coloration of either sex from the two regions.

In the matter of distribution, there are some questions still unanswered. As noted above, a single specimen from near Sarayacu, lower Ucayali, appears to belong to *ardesiacus* and not to the *saturninus* group (as will be discussed under the latter species). Also at Sarayacu (or across the river from it) occurs *D. saturninus huallagae* which ranges thence down the lower Ucayali to the Amazon and westward to the east bank of the lower Huallaga whence it was originally described.

Apparently there are no existing specimens which belong to *ardesiacus* from the east bank of the Huallaga. Sclater and Salvin (P. Z. S. London, 1873, p. 274) record *ardesiacus* from Chamicuros on the strength of Edward Bartlett's note that he secured a male and a female at that locality. Sclater, Taczanowski, and others have quoted this record, but no one, apparently, has recorded the actual specimens unless under another name without reference to Bartlett's note. It is possible that the skins were misidentified by Bartlett and that they have been recorded accurately under some other name without detection of their relation to Bartlett's record of *ardesiacus*. All other records of *ardesiacus* from the neighborhood of the Huallaga are from the left bank; these records are from Yurimaguas and Chayavitas.

Taczanowski ('Orn. Pér.,' II, p. 32, 1884) lists records from Chayavitas, Chamicuros, Iquitos, and Amable Maria. Only the first locality is of unquestionable authenticity. Chamicuros is in doubt as remarked above. Iquitos is possibly correct, but the specimens in question are listed by Hellmayr under *saturninus*, though with a query.

The Amable Maria record is very questionable. The locality is outside of the otherwise recognized range, though not impossibly so, but the description given by Taczanowski of the male (most probably based on an Amable Maria skin collected by Jelski), does not belong with this species at all but seems to be that of *Schistocichla leucostigma intensa*. The real *Dysithamnus ardesiacus* is described by Taczanowski as "*Hypocnemis melanopogon*" from skins collected by Stolzmann at Yurimaguas; of the bird now known as *Schistocichla leucostigma intensa*, Taczanowski had no specimens identified by him as such (under the name *Hypocnemis schistacea*).

There is, as may be seen, an apparent hiatus in the range of *ardesiacus* between the Huallaga and Ucayali rivers. It is possible that this hiatus is bridged by way of the upper portion of the Pampas del Sacra-

mento, although I did not find the species on the upper Huallaga which probably would form a part of this bridge. If the *saturninus* group could be considered as conspecific with *ardesiacus*, it would form a connecting link between the upper Ucayali "colony" and the lower Huallaga birds, though the range of *ardesiacus* would be none the less divided. However, the evidence seems to show that *ardesiacus* and *saturninus* are specifically distinct, as is discussed under *D. saturninus huallagae*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. a. ardesiacus.—ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂; lower Río Suno, 3 ♀; mouth of Lagarto Cocha, 1 ♂; mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Florencia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; La Morelia, 1 ♂. PERÚ: Puerto Indiana, 2 ♀; Pomará, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Negro, west of Moyobamba, 1 ♀; Puerto Bermúdez, 4 ♂[1], 4 ♀[1]; Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, 1 ♀.

D. a. obidensis.—BRAZIL: Faro, 3 ♂, 7 ♀; Teffé, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Yucabi, Rio Negro, 2 ♂; Mt. Curycuryari, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Tatú, 3 ♂, 8 ♀; Tahuapunto, Rio Uaupés, 4 ♂, 2 ♀. VENEZUELA: (vicinity of Mt. Duida, Río Cassiquiare, upper Orinoco, etc.), 13 ♂, 8 ♀; Nicará, Río Caura, 1 ♂; Suapuré, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA: Kamakusa, 1 ♂; Rockstone, 2 ♂, 5 ♀. Tumatumari, 5 ♂; Potaro Landing, 2 ♂; Minnehaha Creek, 1 ♂. FRENCH GUIANA: Ipousin, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Dysithamnus saturninus huallagae (Cory)

Cercomacra huallagae CORY, 1916 (August), Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., I, No. 10, p. 338—Lagunas, lower Huallaga, Perú; ♂; Field Mus. Nat. Hist.

Twenty-four skins from the region between the right bank of the Rio Madeira and the left bank of the Rio Tapajoz unquestionably belong to typical *saturninus*, described from Borba. Seventeen skins from the lower Ucayali and from Orosa on the south bank of the Amazon below the mouth of the Ucayali are distinctly related to *saturninus* rather than to *ardesiacus*, though they show certain differences that entitle them to separate recognition under the name *huallagae*. While the Rio Madeiran females have quite uniformly white throats, the Peruvian females have that area somewhat noticeably tinged with pale ochraceous (not so deeply as in the females of *ardesiacus*) and sometimes with darker subterminal markings that tend to form small, paired, marginal spots. The males are not clearly distinct, but have the black throat patch averaging longer, the belly darker. Specimens from Hyutanahan, Rio Purús (Carnegie Museum) are intermediate but possibly closer to true *saturninus*.

Compared with *ardesiacus* (*a. ardesiacus* and *a. obidensis*), the males of the *saturninus* group have a generally darker and harder plumage; the first primary is longer in proportion to the length of the wing; the

[1]Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

tail is relatively longer; the bill is longer; the throat is much more extensively black with the same obscurity invading the upper breast and the malar region and even the upper abdomen; the belly has noticeable white shaft-streaks; the upper wing-coverts have whitish tips and there are clear white markings on the upper portion of the bend of the wing (sometimes suggested in *D. a. obidensis* from Guiana); the concealed white patch on the mantle is large and very well defined. Females have the dorsal surface, including the outer exposed surface of the wings, richer brown; the throat is white or whitish in contrast to the breast; the white interscapular patch is strongly developed; the measurements are as in the males.

I have noted in the discussion of *D. a. ardesiacus* that some of the females of that form from the upper Ucayali are a little browner than most typical *ardesiacus* females. This might be considered as an approach toward *saturninus huallagae* from the lower Huallaga; the males, however, are widely apart. Some females of *s. huallagae*, on the other hand, are more olivaceous than usual and resemble *ardesiacus* in that respect alone. One male and three females from near Sarayacu (whether right or left bank is not known) are typical *huallagae* in all respects. Another female from the same region (possibly not the same bank) seems to be definitely referable to *ardesiacus*, though it differs from the females taken on the upper Ucayali by the presence of some white on the mantle as frequently found in *ardesiacus* from other regions. In general coloration and proportions, this bird is distinct from the other Sarayacu skins, though it might be taken as an intermediate between *ardesiacus* and *huallagae*.

However, Todd (MS.) notes both *a. obidensis* and *s. huallagae* from Tonantins. Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII, pt. 3, p. 126, 1924) refers Nauta specimens to *saturninus* (*huallagae* not recognized) and Iquitos records doubtfully to the same form; the skins now before me from Puerto Indiana, not far below Iquitos on the same bank of the Amazon, are *ardesiacus*. The occurrence of both groups at Sarayacu has been mentioned (though the two may be separated by the river at that locality. Furthermore, *a. obidensis* crosses the Amazon to the south bank west of the Rio Madeira where it interrupts the range of the *saturninus* group at Teffé (and probably also at Nova Olinda, Arimã, and Caviana whence Mr. Todd writes that he has specimens which he refers to the *ardesiacus* group); higher up the Purús, at Hyutanahan, on the same side of the river as Nova Olinda, occurs the *saturninus* group.

Except at Tonantins, therefore, and possibly at Sarayacu, there is no

actual coexistence of the two groups, but their distribution and relationships are so far from perfectly understood that I prefer to recognize two specific groups at present.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

D. s. saturninus.—BRAZIL: Borba, Rio Madeira, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 2 ♂; Villa Bella Imperatríz, Rio Amazonas, 7 ♂, 6 ♀; Boim, Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, 3 ♂[1], 3 ♀[1]; Igarapé Brabo, Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♀.

D. s. huallagae.—PERÚ: Lagunas, 1 ♂ (type)[2], 1 ♀[2]; Orosa, Río Amazonas, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; Sarayacu, Río Ucayali, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

Thamnomanes caesius glaucus Cabanis

Th(amnomanes) glaucus CABANIS, 1847, Arch. Naturg., XIII, (1), p. 230—Cayenne; descr. ♂.

Hellmayr [Arch. Naturg., LXXXV, A, (10), p. 96, 1920] considers six males from Yurimaguas, Chamicuros, Xeberos (=Jeberos), Iquitos, and Nauta to be intermediate in coloration between *glaucus* and *schistogynus*. Five females from Iquitos, Chamicuros, Ucayali, and Pebas are said to have the coloration of *glaucus*, and two from Pebas and Nauta are like *schistogynus*. There is no explanation of this confusion to be found in the material at hand which shows a rather regular replacement of *glaucus* and *schistogynus* on opposite sides of the Amazon. Unfortunately, I have no skins from the immediate south bank in Perú where much of the confusion apparently exists. Specimens from the Ucayali are all referable to *schistogynus* (though there are some indications of approach toward *glaucus*); those from the mouth of the Napo are quite typical *glaucus*, without any obvious signs of approach toward *schistogynus*. There is little doubt that the records from Iquitos belong to *glaucus* and that the two brown-backed females from Pebas also belong to that form. It is also quite logical to assign the Jeberos record (and one from Yurimaguas given by Taczanowski) to *glaucus*. Bartlett's Chamicuros skins may belong there also without great question. The brown-backed female collected by Hauxwell on the "R. Ucayali" is not so certain as to the correctness of locality, though it may be an excellent example of *glaucus*. The only other skin of *Thamnomanes* from Hauxwell's collection is a gray-backed female of *schistogynus* labeled as from "Nauta," which is as curious a record as is that of *glaucus* from the Ucayali, where *schistogynus* is a known resident. If the labels of these two skins were transposed, each bird would fit nicely into the distribu-

[1]Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.
[2]Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

tional record as it is exhibited by the other specimens from the region in question. It is possible, if not highly probable, that the labels were actually exchanged at some time in their history, though there is no proof of it.

The female of *schistogynus* from "Pebas" (Castelnau and Deville) forms another obstacle, but there is a possibility that this locality in the present instance may mean the neighborhood of that town including the opposite side of the Amazon.

In any case, until more definite evidence is available to prove an actual coexistence of *glaucus* and *schistogynus* at various places in northeastern Perú, I shall prefer to consider *schistogynus* as restricted to the south bank of the Amazon from the Juruá to the Ucayali (and southward to Bolivia) and *glaucus* as inhabiting the north bank of the Amazon for the most part but crossing to the south bank in the neighborhood of the Huallaga.

Thamnomanes caesius schistogynus Hellmayr

Thamnomanes caesius schistogynus Hellmayr, 1911 (February), Rev. Franc. d'Orn., II, No. 22, p. 25—San Mateo, n. Bolivia; ♀; Berlepsch Collection, Frankfort Mus.

As mentioned above in the account of *T. c. glaucus*, all the specimens at hand from the Ucayali are definitely referable to *schistogynus*. The same is true of skins from extreme southeastern Perú which are from nearer the type locality than the Ucayali birds. The males of this combined series, including one adult and one young male from Bolivia, show little variation in general coloration and are almost all of the deep bluish gray hue that is characteristic of this form. The exceptions are two of the six males from Sarayacu which are as pale as *glaucus* and have well-developed white inner margins on the remiges (one has much white also on the under wing-coverts). Both birds are not quite fully adult, but other young males from the Ucayali are as dark as the normal adults of *schistogynus*, like the four additional males from Sarayacu. However, one male from Lagarto is intermediate between the pale Sarayacu males and the dark ones, and various otherwise normal males show an unusual development of white on the under side of the wing. I conclude, therefore, that the pale birds from within the range of *schistogynus* are only extremely light-colored examples of that form, though they may also be considered as intermediates between it and *glaucus*.

The females are more variable, but all have the bluish gray dorsum which marks this form. The throat is varyingly grayish with a buffy tone,

whitish with dull grayish tips or margins, or grayish with white shaft-streaks. The under tail-coverts normally are bluish gray, but in various skins, including one from southeastern Perú, are rusty red like the belly. The breast varies from clear gray to buffy olive with brighter tawny shaft-streaks. The outer edges of the remiges are normally bluish gray and the upper wing-coverts are of the same color. One female, apparently adult in all particulars except a slightly softer texture of the gular feathers, shows a distinct approach toward *glaucus* by having the outer margins of the secondaries more tinged with olivaceous, the upper wing-coverts dull sooty brown with only a little bluish gray on the tips, the lores slightly buffy, the under tail-coverts quite deep rufous, and the mantle a little duller gray than usual; the characters are not those of the immature females, of which there are several for comparison.

The range of this form includes the upper Purús, northwestern Bolivia, southeastern Perú, and the Río Ucayali, though the exact northeastern boundary of this range is not yet determined.

Records from Perú, other than those listed below, are from Marcapata, Río San Gaban, and Yahuarmayo. The doubtful records from Nauta and Pebas have been discussed in the account of *T. c. glaucus*.

Specimens from Teffé eastward to the left bank of the Tapajoz are fairly consistent although the birds from the more eastern localities show a tendency to develop the characters of *hoffmannsi*. One male from Villa Braga, Rio Tapajoz (left bank), has a noticeable patch of white concealed on the mantle, though it is not very sharply defined.

Specimens from the Pará region west to the east bank of the Xingú are relatively uniform in the characters of *hoffmannsi*, though one male from Mocajuba, Rio Tocantins, has a suggestion of white on the mantle, not very pronounced. Twelve skins from the right bank of the Tapajoz are extremely interesting, and so mixed in their characters that it is impossible to name them.

A nearly adult male from near Santarem and a male from Aramanáy are intermediate between *persimilis* and *hoffmannsi*, a little paler than the former and darker than the latter. One female from Santa Elena, Rio Jamauchim, is likewise intermediate, being noticeably duller below than *persimilis*, but slightly more deeply rufescent than *hoffmannsi;* the back is warmer brown, as in *persimilis*. Another female from the same locality is similar but is inclined to brownish below. One female from Aramanáy is so dull below and above that it can be matched best in a series of typical *caesius*. Another female from Aramanáy is so brightly colored that it surpasses the average of *persimilis*. It has some

points of resemblance to *glaucus*, but it is not quite like that form in other respects.

Six additional males from Aramanáy differ from the males of *persimilis*, *hoffmannsi*, and *caesius* by the possession of a large, well-defined white patch concealed on the mantle, as strongly marked as in *glaucus*, from which they can not be distinguished.

Thus, in this restricted region there appears to be a heterogeneous assemblage of individuals representing all the adjacent subspecies and intermediates of various degrees. A careful study in the field will be required to solve the problem presented by this curious situation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

T. c. caesius.—BRAZIL: state of Bahia, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; state of Maranhão, 1 ♀; state of Espirito Santo, 9 ♂, 1 (?), 1 ♀; Rio de Janeiro, 1 ♂; "Brazil," 3 ♂ (incl. a cotype).

T. c. hoffmannsi.—BRAZIL: Utinga, Pará, 2 ♂; Peixe Boi, 1 ? (= ♀); Baião, Rio Tocantins, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Cametá, 1 ♂; Mocajuba, 7 ♂; Villarhino do Monte, Rio Xingú, 4 ♂, 3 ♀.

T. c. persimilis.—BRAZIL: Teffé, 3 ♂, 4 ♀; Monte Cristo, Matto Grosso, 1 "♂" (= ♀); Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 1 ♂; Santo Antonio de Guajará, 1 ♀; Borba, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 5 ♂, 6 ♀; Igarapé Brabo, Rio Tapajoz, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; Igarapé Amorín, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Limoāl, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Villa Braga, 1 ♂; Villa Bella Imperatríz, Rio Amazonas, 1 ♂.

T. c. subsp. indet.—BRAZIL: Aramanáy, Rio Tapajoz, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; Mararu (near Santarem), 1 ♂; Santa Elena, Rio Jamauchim, 2 ♀.

T. c. schistogynus.—BOLIVIA: Todos Santos, 1 ♂; mouth of Río San Antonio, 1 ♂. PERÚ: La Pampa, 1 ♂; Río Tavara, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Astillero, 2 ♀; mouth of Río Urubamba, 2 ♀; Lagarto, 10 ♂, 6 ♀; Santa Rosa, Río Ucayali, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Sarayacu, 6 ♂, 1 ♀.

T. c. glaucus.—FRENCH GUIANA: 3 ♂, 1 ♀. DUTCH GUIANA: 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA: 6 ♂, 4 ♀. VENEZUELA: 84 ♂, 90 ♀. BRAZIL: Faro, 7 ♂, 9 ♀; Obidos, 1 ♀; various localities on Rio Negro, 25 ♂, 21 ♀; localities on Rio Uaupés, 18 ♂, 15 ♀. COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Florencia, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; lower Río Suno, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; below San José, 3 ♂; mouth of Curaray, 6 ♂, 4 ♀. PERÚ: Puerto Indiana, 2 ♂, 8 ♀.

Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri Hellmayr

Cercomacra sclateri HELLMAYR, 1905, Novit. Zool., XII, p. 288—Chyavetas (=Chayavitas), Perú; ♂; Rothschild Collection, American Mus. Nat. Hist.

All the Peruvian birds at hand, from the upper Ucayali, from west of the lower Huallaga, and from southeastern Perú (all regions south of the Amazon and Marañón) appear to belong to the same form, which has been named *sclateri*. This form is characterized by the relatively dark gray coloration of the males (though they are paler than the males of *serva* and the *nigricans* group), conspicuous white tips on the upper wing-

coverts, large white area on the radial margin of the wing, broad white tips on the rectrices, and a large patch of white concealed on the mantle. The females are relatively dark brownish olive on the back and brownish isabelline below, with similar white spots on the upper wing-coverts and rectrices but with a smaller white patch on the shoulder and a smaller white area on the mantle; the rump is decidedly grayish in tone, sometimes with a faint brownish wash, but noticeably different from the brownish-olive mantle.

In contrast to these skins, a series from eastern Brazil, east of the Rio Madeira, shows rather constant differences. The males are paler gray, especially below, and often have more extensive white on the under wing-coverts; the females are somewhat lighter in color also and have the rump practically uniform with the mantle, having also a little more olivaceous tinge on the rectrices; the under wing-coverts are more purely or extensively white.

The paler coloration of the eastern males was noted by Hellmayr (Novit. Zool., XIII, p. 370, 1906; *op. cit.*, XIV, pp. 18, 66, 1907; *op. cit.*, XVII, p. 362, 1910) who, it appears, had only one Peruvian female for comparison and was hence unaware of the differences in that sex. The comparatively fresh material at hand makes the separation of an eastern subspecies now desirable and it is described below.

The single skin from southeastern Perú (Astillero) is not so fresh as the Ucayali series and is perhaps faded. It is slightly paler than the Ucayali birds but darker than most Tapajoz males (much darker than two old skins from Matto Grosso which belong with the new form), while it agrees with the Ucayali birds in having a very little white on the under wing-coverts. Consequently, I believe that it belongs with *sclateri*.

A male and a female from the Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, also are slightly lighter than the Ucayali skins and have the white spots on the upper wing-coverts smaller than the average. They are nearly topotypical but nevertheless seem to be slightly less distinct from *cinerascens* of eastern Ecuador than are the Ucayali skins. This approach, taken in conjunction with certain variations toward *sclateri*, shown by numerous examples of *cinerascens*, and the general resemblance of these forms in both sexes, indicate a relationship which is close enough to warrant their consideration as conspecies. Additional notes on this point are given in the discussion of *cinerascens*.

There are two records of *sclateri* from north of the Amazon but both are considered unreliable by Hellmayr who has examined the specimens

in question. One is a male from "Iquitos" in the Berlepsch collection at Frankfort (ex Hahnel collection); the other is a mounted female from "Pebas" in the Paris Museum (ex Castelnau and Deville collection). All other recorded skins from Perú north of the Amazon (Pebas) appear to belong to typical *cinerascens*. Other records of *sclateri* are from Yurimaguas, Sarayacu, between Moyobamba and Xeveros (=Jeberos), Moyobamba, and "upper Ucayali."

Ceromacra cinerascens iterata, new subspecies

TYPE from Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Brazil. No. 286,595, American Museum of Natural History. Adult female collected May 8, 1931, by A. M. Olalla.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *C. c. sclateri* of Perú south of the Amazon, but males usually paler gray, especially below. Females like those of *sclateri* but somewhat paler above and below and with the uropygium of the same olivaceous brown color as the mantle, not grayish; under wing-coverts more purely white; tail with a little more olivaceous tone, strongest on the lateral margins, and with a more pronounced blackish area subterminally (in ventral aspects more sharply contrasting with the main portion of the feathers).

RANGE.—Eastern Brazil in the basin of the Amazon south of that stream from western Maranhão west at least to the Rio Madeira and northern Matto Grosso.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head mainly light Brownish Olive; forehead slightly lighter; mantle, rump, and upper tail-coverts dark Buffy Olive; lower part of mantle with a large, concealed patch of white subbasally, separated from the olive tips by a grayish or dusky area. Lores buffy white at base, olivaceous at tips; auriculars with olive borders and buffy shaft-stripes; entire under part of body brownish Isabella Color, darker laterally, paler on the middle of the belly, and slightly paler on the throat; thighs olive; under tail-coverts Light Brownish Olive with very narrow whitish tips. Wings dark brown with more olivaceous outer margins; greater upper wing-coverts brownish olive with brighter outer margins and small, triangular spots of white at the tips; lesser and median series more grayish with some olive tinge on the margins and with broader, triangular spots of white at tips preceded by an inconspicuous, dusky subterminal area; bend of wing with a small white patch; under wing-coverts and inner margins of remiges whitish. Tail graduated (for 22 mm.), dull grayish olive with white tips, narrowest (1 mm.) on innermost pair, broadest (8 mm.) on outermost pair. Maxilla black (in dried skin); mandible dull whitish; feet black. Wing, 61.5 mm.; tail, 63.5; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 19; tarsus, 20.

REMARKS.—Males vary from Slate-Gray to Slate Color above with a variable amount of subterminal blackish visible on the mantle; mantle with an extensive white patch concealed near the bases of the feathers; lores paler gray or whitish basally; sides of head and under parts Dark Gull Gray to Slate-Gray. Wings sooty black, with exterior margins gray except on outer primary where this margin is whitish; upper wing-coverts blackish wtih triangular white spots at tips; radial margin of

wing with an extensive white area; under wing-coverts white at base of quills, otherwise dull grayish; inner margins of remiges white. Tail dark gray with broad white tips as in the female. Bill entirely black; feet black. Wing, 62–68.5 mm.; tail, 62–70; exposed culmen, 16–18; culmen from base, 20–21.75; tarsus, 19.5–21.75.

Only one male, from Igarapé Brabo, Rio Tapajoz, is as dark as the lightest Peruvian birds. It is further distinguished by having unusually large white spots on the upper wing-coverts and the rectrices.

Two females have the middle and lesser upper wing-coverts browner than in the type. There is also some variation in the size of the spots on the wing-coverts.

Young males are darker and duller above than adult females and have the rump inclined to grayish, at least subterminally, resembling females of *sclateri*. The white patch on the mantle is more extensive than in adult females.

The pale coloration of the eastern males was noted by Hellmayr in various papers on birds from Pará, Rio Tapajoz, and the Rio Madeira, though on the latter stream part of the males were found to be dark like the Peruvian *sclateri*. Skins from Teffé and the Rio Purús also were noted as dark like *sclateri*. Probably the line of demarcation between *sclateri* and *iterata* exists in the neighborhood of the Rio Madeira. Two males from Matto Grosso (Barão Melgaço and Morinha Lyra) are paler than any of the fresher skins from the Tapajoz and, though evidently somewhat faded, are certainly referable to *iterata* rather than to *sclateri*. No other specimens from that region are at hand for comparison.

Cercomacra cinerascens cinerascens (Sclater)

Formicivora cinerascens SCLATER, 1857, P. Z. S. London, XXV, p. 131—part (type); fl. Napo (eastern Ecuador); British Mus.

Found in Perú only north of the Amazon; recorded only from Pebas. I have no Peruvian skins. Two Ecuadorian skins from the Napo at the mouth of the Curaray are topotypical and others from the Río Suno are practically so, agreeing with the Curaray examples.

These birds are all recognizably distinct from *sclateri* in their paler coloration and in the absence of the large white shoulder patch and of the prominent white spots at the tips of the upper wing-coverts, but these white marks are frequently present in a modified degree. Furthermore, the white tips of the rectrices are sometimes smaller than in *sclateri*, but there is frequent agreement. The females of *cinerascens* have the uropygium distinctly grayish in noticeable contrast to the mantle, as do

the females of *sclateri*, and thereby differ from the females of *iterata*, described above.

A few females from Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil, and one of the same sex from British Guiana agree with *iterata* in the possession of an olive-brown rump, thereby differing from *cinerascens* exactly as *iterata* differs from *sclateri*. On the other hand they differ from *iterata* exactly as *cinerascens* differs from *sclateri*, by the merely casual, instead of pronounced, development of white on the upper wing-coverts. For these northeastern skins there is an available name in *immaculata* Chubb, based on birds from British Guiana. This form, I think, may be recognized on the characters mentioned herewith. The white patch on the mantle reaches its minimum development also in *immaculata* but, as pointed by Hellmayr (Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XIII, pt. 3, p. 214, footnote *a*, 1924), this character is variable. Both *cinerascens* and *immaculata* have less white on the mantle than *sclateri* and *iterata*. Males from Faro are not separable from Ecuadorian males; the separation of the subspecies rests in the females.

Females from the upper Rio Negro, Brazil, and from western Venezuela, in the vicinity of Mt. Duida and the upper Orinoco, occasionally show some brownish coloration on the lower back though it is not so uniform with the mantle as in the more eastern skins. Most of them are not distinguishable from Ecuadorian examples.

So far as my material and available records go, there is no evidence of the occurrence of the species on the lower Rio Negro or the Rio Branco, which makes an apparent break between the ranges of *cinerascens* and *immaculata* in this region. The break may not exist in nature, in which case the resident birds should be largely intermediate between the two adjacent forms. I believe the records of *immaculata* from Faro, given herewith, exhibit an extension of the known range of the species.

Specimens Examined

C. c. cinerascens.—Ecuador: mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; lower Río Suno, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; below San José, 1 ♂. Colombia: Florencia, Caquetá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Andalucia, 1 ♂. Venezuela: La Unión, Río Caura, 1 ♂; vicinity of Mt. Duida (Río Cassiquiare, Río Orinoco, etc.), 15 ♂, 9 ♀. Brazil: San Gabriel, Rio Negro, 1 ♂; "Inenby," 1 ♂; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tatú, 1 "♂" [= ♀]; Yucabi, 1 ♀; Mt. Curycuryari, 1 ♀.

C. c. immaculata.—British Guiana: Kamakusa, 1 ♀. Brazil: Faro, Rio Jamundá, 2 ♂, 1 ? [= ♂], 3 ♀.

C. c. sclateri.—Perú: Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, upper Ucayali, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Lagarto, 3 ♂, 5 ♀; mouth of Río Urubamba, 1 ♂; Astillero, 1 ♂.

C. c. iterata.—Brazil: Caxiricatuba, Rio Tapajoz, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (incl. type); Piquiatuba, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Igarapé Brabo, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Tauary, 1 ♂; Igarapé Amorín, 1 ♂; Baião, Rio Tocantins, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Igarapé Auará, Rio Madeira, 1 ♂; Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, 1 ♂; Morinha Lyra, 1 ♂.

Note

Cercomacra nigrescens and *C. serva*, the two remaining species of the genus with Peruvian representatives, have been discussed in an earlier paper, American Museum Novitates, No. 500, pp. 11–16, 1931.

Phlegopsis nigro-maculata nigro-maculata
(D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

M(yothera) nigro-maculata D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837, Mag. Zool., VII, cl. 2, p. 14—Guarayos, e. Bol(ivia); Paris Mus.

Twenty-six specimens from the Ucayali, Perú, three from Teffé, Brazil, and three from Bolivia agree very well among themselves. One of the Bolivian specimens (from the lower Beni) shows a slight approach toward *P. n. bowmani* of the Rio Madeira and Rio Tapajoz by having a greater amount of white on the shoulder, but it remains much closer to *nigro-maculata*. *P. n. nigro-maculata* apparently ranges eastward to the left bank of the Madeira but is replaced on the right bank by *P. n. bowmani*. This form then extends eastward from the right bank of the Madeira to the right bank of the Tapajoz and probably beyond to the left bank of the Xingú. To the eastward of the Tocantins and in Maranhão the good form, *P. n. paraensis*, exists. Between the Xingú and the Tocantins, however, the birds of this species are like neither *bowmani* nor *paraensis* but exhibit greater resemblance to *nigro-maculata*, with certain differences from it also. This subspecies appears to have no available name and I describe it, therefore, as new.

The only records of *nigro-maculata* from Perú are from the Ucayali; there are none from southeastern Perú, although the species should reach that part of the country from Bolivia. There are specimens in the British Museum said to be from Ecuador (Río Napo) but the collectors are unknown and the species appears not to have been found there by recent workers.

Phlegopsis nigro-maculata confinis, new subspecies

Type from Tapará, Rio Xingú (right bank), Brazil. No. 429,536, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected August 30, 1931, by A. M. Olalla.

Diagnosis.—Very like *P. n. nigro-maculata* of Perú and Bolivia but noticeably smaller; rump and upper tail-coverts more strongly spotted with blackish; upper part of mantle adjoining hind neck distinctly spotted with black and usually with white or buffy white spots at the tips of the feathers; tail with heavier black sub-

terminal spots; black of belly prolonged slightly farther posteriorly; bare circumocular space larger, reaching base of bill at commissure. Much less rufescent above than *P. n. paraensis;* back grayer than in *P. n. bowmani*, with smaller, narrower (less transverse), and more sharply defined blackish spots.

RANGE.—East bank of the Rio Xingú, Brazil (possibly eastward to the left bank of the Tocantins ?).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Whole head, neck, breast, and sides black except for a large denuded patch surrounding the eye and extending from the base of the commissure anteriorly to a point above the posterior end of the auriculars (but the base of the maxilla and both eyelids are narrowly feathered); whole mantle Light Brownish Olive x Buffy Brown, each feather with an obovate black spot, longer than broad, near the tip, sharply defined and made more prominent by the brightening of the general ground color immediately adjacent, especially terminally; the brighter border on the feathers of the uppermost part of the mantle is still broader and lighter, forming a whitish tip to the feathers; lower back and rump marked like the mantle but with the dark spots smaller and a little obscured; upper tail-coverts bright Chestnut, unmarked except for slight blackish borders on some of the smallest basal ones; flanks and lower belly dark Saccardo's Umber; thighs darker and more grayish or dusky; under tail-coverts Sanford's Brown x Burnt Sienna, a little duller anteriorly. Tail Bay x Chestnut with shafts black from the ends of the upper coverts to within 4 or 5 mm. of the tip, with the last few millimeters of the black line expanded to form a sagittate, subterminal spot on each feather.

Upper wing-coverts colored and marked like the mantle except that the black spots are extended basally along the shafts to form a broad stripe on each feather; outermost greater coverts strongly tinged with rufescence; alula largely black but with inner margin of longest feather and both margins of others ferruginous; margin of wing from scapular region to base of primaries with prominent white borders on the feathers; under wing-coverts olive-grayish, with white shaft-stripes on many of the feathers near the bend of the wing. Remiges exteriorly Burnt Sienna x Auburn, rather dusky on terminal part of inner webs (except of the tertials) and with prominent black subterminal spots which are very large on the tertials, smaller and less conspicuous on the secondaries (where the inner edge of the spot on each feather merges with the dusky portion of the inner webs), and inconspicuous on the primaries. Bill and feet black (in dried skin). Wing, 86 mm.; tail, 54.25; exposed culmen, 17; culmen from base, 20.75; tarsus, 28.5.

REMARKS.—Female like the male. The four sexed males have the wings: 84.25, 86, 87, 90 mm.; tail, 52.5, 54.25, 54, 59; female: wing, 86; tail, 53. In *nigro-maculata* the males have the wings, 91–97 mm.; tail, 58–65; females: wing, 88–96; tail, 54–62.

The black spots on the tail are present in all the specimens of the series and are much larger in some of the skins other than the type. The upper tail-coverts are sometimes more heavily marked with blackish than in the type and in one male even the under tail-coverts have small blackish shaft-spots. This specimen has the pale spots on the upper mantle particularly clear white.

Whether the record from Cametá (left bank of Rio Tocantins) belongs here or with *paraensis* can not be determined without the specimen.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. n. nigro-maculata.—BOLIVIA: lower Río Beni, 1 ♂; Todos Santos, 2 ♀. PERÚ: Lagarto, upper Ucayali, 8 ♂, 2 ♀; Santa Rosa, upper Ucayali, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Sarayacu, 6 ♂, 4 ♀. BRAZIL: Teffé, 3 ♂.

P. n. bowmani.—BRAZIL: Borba, 1 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 2 ♂; Villa Bella Imperatríz, 8 ♂, 4 ♀; Santarem, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Boim, 1 ♀; Igarapé Amorín, 1 ♂; Piquiatuba, 1 ♂; Limoãl, 1 ♂; Caxiricatuba, 1 ♂; Igarapé Brabo, 5 ♂, 3 ♀.

P. n. confinis.—BRAZIL: Tapará, Rio Xingú, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 2 (?); Porto do Moz, 1 ♂; Villarinho do Monte, 1 ♀.

P. n. paraensis.—BRAZIL: Baião, Rio Tocantins, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Mocajuba, 2 ♂; Sta. Maria de Miguel, Rio Guamá, 1 ♀; Providencia, 1 ♂.

Phlegopsis erythroptera ustulata Todd

Phlegopsis erythroptera ustulata TODD, 1927, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XL, p. 175—Arimã, Rio Purús, Brazil; ♀; Carnegie Mus.

A male from Lagarto, upper Ucayali, represents the first record of the species from south of the Amazon in Perú. A male from Rosarinho, Rio Madeira (left bank), Brazil, agrees well with it. Both specimens have narrow rufous tips on the upper tail-coverts and the Rosarinho skin shows rufous tips also on the rectrices, though it is fully adult.

Phlegopsis erythroptera erythroptera (Gould)

Formicarius erythropterus GOULD, 1855, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2), XV, p. 345—"Interior of Demerara" (errore, Rio Negro suggested by Hellmayr, 1924).

No material is at hand from Perú north of the Amazon where the typical form should occur. Taczanowski ('Orn. Pér.,' II, p. 553, 1884) recorded a specimen from Iquitos, collected by Blasius, which probably represents this form if the locality is correct. If the specimen was taken across the Amazon from Iquitos it should belong to *ustulata.* Unfortunately Taczanowski's description of the male plumage, presumably drawn up from this specimen, is not explicit enough to permit definite assignment to one subspecies or the other. The skin apparently has the upper tail-coverts tipped with rufous but whether broadly (=*erythroptera*) or narrowly (=*ustulata*) is not specified.

Since *erythroptera* occurs in eastern Ecuador, however, its occurrence in Perú north of the Amazon is to be expected and Taczanowski's reference may be left here pending re-examination of the Blasius skin, now in the Brunswick Museum.

Specimens Examined

P. e. erythroptera.—Brazil: Tatú, Rio Negro, 2 ♂; Mt. Curycuryari, 1 ♀. Venezuela: Solano, Río Cassiquiare, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Caño León, Mt. Duida, 1 ♂. Colombia: La Morelia, 1 ♀. Ecuador: lower Río Suno, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

P. e. ustulata.—Brazil: Rosarinho, Rio Madeira, 1 ♂. Perú: Lagarto, upper Ucayali, 1 ♂.